

XIV.—*A list of the Birds of Turkey.* By H. J. ELWES, F.Z.S., late Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, and T. E. BUCKLEY, B.A., F.Z.S.

(Continued from p. 77.)

45. *PICUS MARTIUS*, L.

Found in the forests of Bulgaria, but nowhere numerous. We shot one in rather open country near Rassoza, where only a few stunted oaks were found in the valleys. There can be no doubt that the pine-forests of the Balkan are a favourite resort of this bird; but we never saw or heard it in Macedonia.

46. *PICUS VIRIDIS*, L.

Common in all the woods of Turkey, and differs in no respect from English specimens.

47. *PICUS CANUS*, L.

We observed one near Babadagh in Bulgaria, and it has been shot several times near Constantinople by Mr. Robson.

48. *PICUS MAJOR*, L.

Very common in all the wooded districts that we visited. Some specimens shot in Macedonia are of a pure white underneath, instead of the usual dingy colour.

Mr. Tristram, who some years ago examined a series of specimens of this bird sent from Constantinople by Mr. Robson, remarks that it is "an intermediate form between the European *Picus major* and the *P. syriacus* of Hemprich and Ehrenberg. It differs in the arrangement of the colours of the neck-plumage very slightly from the western bird, but still varies in the direction of the eastern."

49. *PICUS MEDIUS*, L.

Common in Macedonia, and near Constantinople, frequenting gardens and open country in preference to the deep forest.

50. *PICUS LEUCONOTUS*, L.

Never observed by us, but has been killed by Mr. Robson near Constantinople, and in Albania by Lord Lilford.

51. *PICUS MINOR*, L.

The commonest Woodpecker in Macedonia, where it seems to prefer the alders and willows in the marshy forests to the

larger and sounder timber of the hills. Our specimens do not appear to differ from those of Western Europe; but some from Constantinople are said by Mr. Tristram to have less red on the neck.

52. *JYNX TORQUILLA*, L.

We heard the unmistakable cry of this bird several times in Bulgaria, and saw it in Mr. Robson's collection.

53. *CUCULUS CANORUS*, L.

We cannot speak as to the abundance of this Cuckoo; but it is constantly found in Northern Turkey.

54. *CORACIAS GARRULA*, L.

Common in most parts of the country. It arrives in the north about the last week in April.

55. *MEROPS APIASTER*, L.

Common, and arrives about the same time as the Roller, with which it associates. Colonies of Bee-eaters breed in the earthy cliffs of the Danube, making their holes in the bank like Sand-Martins.

56. *ALCEDO ISPIDA*, L.

Not uncommon in suitable localities, though we never saw more than two or three.

57. *UPUPA EPOPS*, L.

Very common in Bulgaria, where it arrived the first week in April, and frequented the stony hill-sides and bare plains of the Dobrudscha, as well as the orchards and vineyards. A Hoo-poe pie is said to be a common dish in summer at Kustendji, where it is known by the name of "Poopoo."

58. *CORVUS CORAX*, L.

This universal bird is more or less common in all parts of the country that we visited, and is much tamer than in England.

59. *CORVUS CORNIX*, L.

Common almost everywhere.

60. *CORVUS CORONE*, L.

Included by Col. Drummond-Hay in his list, but never identified by us.

61. *CORVUS FRUGILEGUS*, L.

Common in Macedonia and Bulgaria.

62. *CORVUS MONEDULA*, L., var. *COLLARIS*, Drumm.

Notwithstanding what Col. Drummond-Hay has said (Ann. & Mag. N. H. xviii. p. 11) concerning this bird, we cannot allow that it is any thing more than a local variety of the common Jackdaw. We took some trouble to clear up this disputed point, and shot and skinned many specimens. We think that, though a very old well-marked Turkish Jackdaw might at first sight appear quite different from our English bird, yet, on comparing a number of specimens, the Collared Jackdaw glides so imperceptibly into the common species that it cannot be regarded as any thing more than an eastern race. The young birds show no more collar than ours do, though always a little grey on the head; and in habits they are absolutely similar*. The Jackdaw is about the commonest bird in Macedonia, every house and village being tenanted by a large number. They are never molested by the natives, and are consequently very tame; but if the least notice is taken of them, or a shot fired, they alter their habits at once, and become as wary as an old Magpie. Every evening the Jackdaws from the whole plain of Salonica used to assemble in large bands, and fly to a great roosting-place in the impenetrable marshes of the Karasmak river. The numbers there must be something extraordinary; for we found that the Jackdaws from every place we stayed at in the country left at night for the same roosting-place, in some instances thirty miles away. The collared race is found

* [It seems as if *Corvus collaris* might be looked upon as the intermediate form between the *C. monedula* of Western Europe and the *C. dauricus* of Central Asia. A comparison of the figures given of this last by Pallas (Zoogr. R.-As. pl. xv.) and by Messrs. Gray and Mitchell (Gen. B. pl. lxxvi.) shows that it differs a good deal in the hue of the light-coloured neck and breast, which in Pallas's figure are represented as much less well defined than in Mitchell's. III. Dybowski and Parrex, in their list of Daurian birds, observe (J. f. O. 1868, p. 332) that more or less black varieties occur.—ED.]

in Bulgaria, the Crimea, and up the Danube into Servia; but in Greece we saw none at all.

63. *PICA EUROPEA*, Cuv.

Very common everywhere.

64. *FREGILUS GRACULUS* (L.).

We never saw this bird in Turkey proper, but got a specimen from Mr. Robson, which was killed at Kara Hissar in Asia Minor.

65. *FREGILUS PYRRHOCORAX* (L.).

Observed in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

66. *GARRULUS GLANDARIUS* (L.).

Common in Macedonia, and differs in no way from English specimens.

67. *GARRULUS STRIDENS*, Ehrenberg.

Found near Constantinople by Mr. Robson, who says that it breeds in the Forest of Belgrade. Specimens sent to England by him, some of which are now in Lord Walden's collection, were submitted to Mr. Tristram, who says of them that "the black crest scarcely extends so far down the occiput as in specimens from Syria and Asia Minor (Smyrna), and the last are rather darker on the back than the Syrian." On the subject of these Jays we refer our readers to Mr. Tristram's published remarks (*Ibis*, 1866, pp. 61, 62).

68. *LANIUS EXCUBITOR*, L.

Seen occasionally by us in Macedonia, in February; but whether it breeds there is uncertain.

69. *LANIUS MINOR*, Gmel.

A summer visitor to Turkey, and not uncommon in some parts. It arrived in Bulgaria the last week in April.

70. *LANIUS COLLURIO*.

We only shot one specimen at Belgrade, on April 22nd; but Mr. Robson says it is common in summer.

71. *LANIUS AURICULATUS*, P. L. S. Müller.

In Mr. Robson's collection. He says it is not uncommon in summer.

72. STURNUS VULGARIS, L.

Common all over the country in flocks, and differs neither in plumage nor habits from English birds.

73. STURNUS UNICOLOR, La Marmora.

Found at Corfu by Lord Lilford.

74. PASTOR ROSEUS (L.).

This bird is, in some years, very abundant in Bulgaria, but does not come regularly. It is one of the latest summer visitors to arrive, as the flocks do not make their appearance before the latter end of May, when they at once take up their quarters in a sandpit, or bank of earth, and commence nidification. The nests are made at the end of a hole bored in the earth like a Sand-Martin's, sometimes to a considerable depth. The eggs are like a Starling's, but much more glossy and of a paler blue. Near Milchooa, in the Dobrudscha, we saw the breeding-place of a large colony; and Mr. Barkley informed us that, in the summer of 1867, a cutting on the Varna and Rustchuk railway was frequented by two or three hundred of this species.

75. PASSER DOMESTICUS (L.).

This is the common Sparrow in all the Turkish towns that we visited; and though Mr. Robson tells us that the Spanish Sparrow is not uncommon in the Bosphorus, we never observed it personally.

76. PASSER HISPANIOLENSIS (Temm.).

Several specimens were in Mr. Robson's collection.

77. PASSER MONTANUS (L.).

Common in Macedonia, where it frequents the fields in flocks; but we never remarked it in the towns, as Col. Drummond-Hay seems to have done.

78. PETRONIA STULTA (Gmel.).

Not observed by us, but is not uncommon near Constantinople.

79. PYRRHULA EUROPEA, Leach.

We did not see the Bullfinch in Bulgaria; but it appears to be common in other parts of the country.

80. *LOXIA CURVIROSTRA*, L.

Sometimes appears near Constantinople, though there are no pine-forests which would give it a suitable home nearer than Mount Olympus or the Balkan.

81. *COCCOTHAUSTES VULGARIS*, Steph.

Common, especially in the hills of Macedonia, where it feeds on the seeds of a thorny shrub which covers the sides of the mountains.

82. *FRINGILLA CHLORIS*, L. }
83. *FRINGILLA CŒLEBS*, L. } Common in Macedonia.

84. *FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA*, L.

Not uncommon in the winter, in many parts of Turkey. One was shot in full summer plumage on April 1st, at Kustendji.

85. *FRINGILLA CARDUELIS*, L.

Very common in flocks, especially in the south of Turkey and Greece.

86. *FRINGILLA SPINUS*, L.

We saw several small flocks feeding on the alders on the banks of the Bistritza, near Verria.

87. *FRINGILLA SERINUS*, L.

Not uncommon.

88. *FRINGILLA CITRINELLA*, L.

Found by Mr. Robson near Constantinople, also in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

89. *FRINGILLA CANNABINA*, L.

Common.

90.† *FRINGILLA RUFESCENS*, Vieillot.

Found in winter by Mr. Robson.

91. *EMBERIZA MELANOCEPHALA*, Scopoli.

Mr. Robson informs us that this species is common, and arrives in flocks at the end of April, frequenting the lower grounds, and breeding in gardens.

92. *EMBERIZA CITRINELLA*, L.

Seen on the mountains of Macedonia, and also found near Constantinople.

93. *EMBERIZA MILIARIA*, L.

Common everywhere.

94. *EMBERIZA CIRLUS*, L.

Common and resident.

95. *EMBERIZA CIA*, L.

Common in Macedonia and Bulgaria.

96. *EMBERIZA PITYORNIS*, Pall.

Occurs in winter in the Bosphorus, but is not common. We obtained two specimens from Mr. Robson.

97. *EMBERIZA HORTULANA*, L.

Very common in summer all over Turkey.

98. *EMBERIZA STRIOLATA*, Licht.

A specimen is in Mr. Robson's collection.

99. *EMBERIZA PUSILLA*, Pall.

A rather rare winter visitor to the Bosphorus.

100. *EMBERIZA SCHÆNICLUS*, L.

Common in suitable situations.

101. *EMBERIZA PALUSTRIS*, Savi.

We saw it in Macedonia in February; and Mr. Robson says it is common.

102. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS*, L.

Common on the plains. Mr. Tristram remarks of specimens from Constantinople that they are "identical with our own, and not the *A. cantarella* of Bonaparte from Southern Palestine."

103. *ALAUDA ARBOREA*, L.

Mr. Robson says it is common, and resident near Constantinople.

104. *ALAUDA BRACHYDACTYLA*, Leisler.

According to Mr. Robson, this is only a summer visitor to Turkey; but we shot specimens at Athens in January, during a sharp frost, and in the Crimea in March. A Short-toed Lark

flew on board the steamer which took us to Kustendji from Odessa.

105. *ALAUDA CALANDRA*, L.

Common and resident.

106. *ALAUDA CRISTATA*, L.

Very common, frequenting the neighbourhood of houses and yards, where it may be seen pecking about like a Sparrow.

107. *ALAUDA SIBIRICA*, Gmel.

In Mr. Robson's collection. He says it appears occasionally in hard winters.

108. *OTOCORYS ALPESTRIS* (L.).

Mr. Robson finds it in winter on the hills; but it is not common.

109. *ANTHUS PRATENSIS* (L.).

Common on the mountains.

110. *ANTHUS TRIVIALIS* (L.).

Common.

111. *ANTHUS CAMPESTRIS* (L.).

In Mr. Robson's collection. Breeds near Constantinople.

112. *ANTHUS CERVINUS*, Pall.

Not uncommon as a winter visitor.

113. *ANTHUS SPINOLETTA* (L.).

In Mr. Robson's collection.

114. *ANTHUS OBSCURUS* (Lath.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

115. *MOTACILLA SULPHUREA*, Bechst.

Very common at all seasons on the Bosphorus.

116. *MOTACILLA ALBA*, L. } Common.

117. *BUDYTES FLAVUS* (L.). }

118. *BUDYTES MELANOCEPHALUS*, Savi.

Not uncommon.

119. *BUDYTES RAYI*, Bp.

In Mr. Robson's collection.

120. *CINCLUS AQUATICUS*, Bechst.

Found in Albania by Lord Lilford. Specimens from near Trebizond, which were procured by Mr. Robson, are found to belong to the black-bellied race, *Cinclus melanogaster* (cf. Ibis, 1867, p. 116).

121. *ORIOBUS GALBULA*, L.

A common summer visitor, arriving in the middle of April.

122. *PETROCINCLA CYANEA* (L.).

123. *PETROCINCLA SAXATILIS* (L.)

} Found in Epirus by
Lord Lilford.

124. *TURDUS TORQUATUS*, L.

Observed by us in the Dobrudscha, and also found near Constantinople.

125. *TURDUS MERULA*, L.

Common.

126. *TURDUS SIBIRICUS*, Pall.

One specimen of this bird was killed near Kustendji by Mr. A. Cullen.

127. *TURDUS PILARIS*, L.

Common during winter in suitable situations.

128. *TURDUS ILIACUS*, L.

Observed by Col. Drummond-Hay in Macedonia, and by Mr. Robson at Constantinople.

129. *TURDUS VISCIVORUS*, L.

Not uncommon.

130. *TURDUS MUSICUS*, L.

131. *ERYTHACUS RUBECULA*, L.

} Common.

132. *RUTICILLA PHENICURA*, L.

We never observed it ourselves, but saw it in Mr. Robson's collection.

133. *RUTICILLA TITHYS* (Scopoli).

Not uncommon in the south of Turkey.

134. *SAXICOLA OENANTHE* (L.).

Very common, especially in Bulgaria; but we never observed any other species of Wheatcar ourselves.

135. *SAXICOLA LEUCOMELA* (Pall.).

Mr. A. Cullen informs us that it is not uncommon in summer near Kustendji and breeds there.

136. *SAXICOLA AURITA* (Temm.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford, and in Mr. Robson's collection.

137. *SAXICOLA STAPAZINA* (Gmel.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

138. *PRATINCOLA RUBICOLA* (L.).

Not uncommon.

139. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA* (L.).

In Mr. Robson's collection.

140. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS* (L.).

Not uncommon.

141. *ACCENTOR ALPINUS* (Gmel.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

142. *PHILOMELA LUSCINIA* (L.).

We are sorry we can give no better information about the Warblers found in Turkey than a bare list of the species in Mr. Robson's collection, all of which were obtained by him in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. A careful search in other parts of the country would doubtless produce several additional species.

143. *SYLVIA ORPHEA*, Temm.

144. *SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA* (L.).

145. *SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA* (Gmel.).

146. *SYLVIA HORTENSIS* (Gmel.).

147. *SYLVIA CINEREA*, Lath.

148. *SYLVIA CURRUCA* (Gmel.).

149. *SYLVIA SUBALPINA*, Bonelli.

Noticed by Lord Lilford in Epirus (*Ibis*, 1860, p. 231).

150. *SYLVIA SARDA*, La Marmora.

151. *AEDON GALACTODES* (Temm.).

152. *HYPOLAIS OLIVETORUM* (Strickl.).

153. *HYPOLAIS ELAICA* (Lindermeyer).

154. *CALAMOHERPE ARUNDINACEA* (L.).

Epirus, Lord Lilford.

155. *CALAMOHERPE STREPERA* (Vieillot).

156. *CALAMODYTA SCHÆNOBÆNUS* (L.).

157. *CALAMODYTA AQUATICA* (Latham).

158. *CALAMODYTA FLUVIATILIS* (Meyer & Wolf).

159. *POTAMODUS CETTII* (La Marm.) } Epirus, Lord Lilford.

160. *POTAMODUS SCHÆNICOLA*, Bp. }

161. *PHYLLOPNEUSTE SIBILATRIX* (Bechst.).

162. *PHYLLOPNEUSTE TROCHILUS* (L.).

163. *PHYLLOPNEUSTE RUFÆ* (Lath.).

164. *PHYLLOPNEUSTE BREVIROSTRIS*, Strickl.

165. *REGULUS CRISTATUS*, Koch.

Not uncommon.

166. *REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS* (Brehm).

Several specimens have been obtained by Mr. Robson.

167. *TROGLODYTES PARVULUS*, Koch.

Common.

168. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS*, L.

The Creeper found in southern and eastern Europe is usually supposed to be the *Certhia brachydactyla* of Brehm; but, with the exception of a slight rufous tinge on the belly and flanks, no difference whatever can be seen between specimens which we got from Mr. Robson and English ones. The latter may be a trifle larger; but we think that this, like many other of Brehm's "species," has no claim whatever to recognition.

169. *SITTA CÆSIA*, Meyer.

Common in Macedonia and near Constantinople, and does not differ materially from English specimens, though all the tints are brighter. Mr. Tristram remarks of Constantinople

specimens that they are "interesting as being entirely distinct from *S. europæa*, L. (*S. uralensis*, Licht.)—the white-breasted form, and about as rufous as Palestine examples, certainly quite as much as British ones."

170. *SITTA SYRIACA*, Ehrenberg.

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

171. *PARUS MAJOR*, L.

172. *PARUS CÆRULEUS*, L. } Common.

173. *PARUS ATER*, L.

174. *PARUS PALUSTRIS*, L. } In Mr. Robson's collection.

175. *PARUS LUGUBRIS*, Natterer.

One specimen was shot, and others seen, on the banks of the Bistritza, in Macedonia.

176. *ACREDULA ROSEA* (Blyth).

We shot examples of this bird, both in Macedonia and Bulgaria, which agree exactly with British specimens, not having the white head of the German and Scandinavian form, *A. caudata* (L.).

177. *ACREDULA TEPHRONOTA* (Günther).

We never saw this species, though we searched for it twice in the valley of Buyukdere, which Mr. Robson informs us is one of its favourite haunts. It does not seem to come far to the west of the Bosphorus, though it is common on both sides of that strait. Mr. Robson is the only person we know of who has seen the Turkish Bottle-Titmouse in a state of nature; and he describes its habits as being exactly similar to those of the common species. The nest and egg, which he was kind enough to present us with, are also similar. It breeds early in March and April, and is very fond of a yew-tree for its nest. On comparing this species with the common Bottle-Titmouse, the tail is much shorter, and the tints are generally much darker, the black mark on the throat being always a good distinction, as indeed is made apparent by Dr. Günther's original description and Mr. Wolf's figures (*Ibis*, 1865, p. 95, pl. iv.).

178. *ÆGITHALUS PENDULINUS* (L.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

179. *PANURUS BIARMICUS* (L.).

Found in Albania by Lord Lilford.

180. *MUSCICAPA GRISOLA* (L.).

This and the three following Flycatchers were all in Mr. Robson's collection, and said by him to be not uncommon.

181. *MUSCICAPA PARVA*, Bechst.

182. *MUSCICAPA ATRICAPILLA*, L.

183. *MUSCICAPA COLLARIS*, Bechst.

184. *HIRUNDO CAHIRICA*, Licht.

Said by Mr. Robson to be not uncommon about Constantinople.

185. *HIRUNDO RUSTICA*, L.

186. *CHELIDON URBICA* (L.).

187. *COTYLE RIPARIA* (L.).

} Common in summer.

188. *COTYLE RUPESTRIS* (Temm.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

189. *CYPSELUS APUS* (L.).

Common. Arrives about the middle of April.

190. *CYPSELUS MELBA* (L.).

Several White-bellied Swifts were flying round the tower of Galata in Constantinople in the end of April. Mr. Robson says they are not uncommon.

191. *CAPRIMULGUS EUROPEUS*, L.

A Nightjar was seen on the 1st of May on an island of the Danube, which was covered with a dense thicket of willows; but we never saw the species on any other occasion.

192. *COLUMBA PALUMBUS*, L.

Tolerably numerous in most parts of the country, but never seen in large flocks. The Wood-Pigeon of Turkey appears to be rather larger and darker in its plumage than the British breed.

193. *COLUMBA CENAS*, L.

Not uncommon in Macedonia and Bulgaria, but not so numerous as in Greece, where it is the commonest species of Pigeon. Great numbers are brought to the market at Athens for food.

194. COLUMBA LIVIA, Temm.

Rock-Pigeons are found all up the Turkish coast of the Black sea, and probably in other localities. The only specimen we got was shot in the harbour of Sevastopol; and it resembled *C. schimperi* more than *C. livia*, though the rump was of a lighter colour than the rest of the back. There were plenty of them about the rocks on the north side of the harbour, and they appeared quite wild.

195. TURTUR VULGARIS, Eyton.

Mr. Robson informed us that this Dove is common in summer.

196. TURTUR RISORIUS (L.).

It is curious that this bird was so long denied a place in the European list of birds, as it inhabits most of the towns and villages in the south of Turkey, and remains all the winter. In Constantinople it is especially numerous, and also in some of the Macedonian villages, which are interspersed with trees and gardens. It appears to love the neighbourhood of dwellings, and may be seen sitting like a Sparrow on the roofs of the houses, where it is never molested by the Turks. It breeds in the cypresses which almost universally adorn a Turkish graveyard, and in the immense old plane trees in the bazaars.

[To be continued.]

XV.—On rare or little-known Limicolæ.

By JAMES EDMUND HARTING, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

(Plates V., VI.)

(Continued from 'The Ibis' for 1869, p. 434.)

AN attempt to identify the *Charadrius asiaticus* of Pallas, necessitates the examination of a very beautiful group of Plovers.

The peculiarity which, for the present purpose, connects the